THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 693.] THURSDAY, January 2, 1800. [Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—price Two Dollars Paid in Advance

WILLIAM WEST

REQUESTS all thoſe indebted to him to pay their reſpective balances by the 1ſt of next month. He hopes this notice will be attended to, otherwiſe legal ſteps will be taken to obtain payment.

HE HAS FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are, many of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary articles for the approaching ſeaſon—which he will ſell as cheap as any in this town, for Caſh or ſuch articles of country produce as may anſwer him.

Lexington, 7th Nov. 1799.

ROBERT FRAZER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Paris, Bourbon county, to this place, and has commenced buſineſs in Main ſtreet, oppoſite the diſtrict clerk's office, where the public may be ſupplied in any of the above lines.—Any commands in Paris, will be attended to by his brother Alex. Frazer.

tf Lexington, November 13, 1799.

N. B. The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver

FAYETTE COUNTY:

November Court, 1799

James Fenley complainant,

againſt

Nathl Barker & George Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Cleveland not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the ſecond monday in March next and anſwer the complainants bill—that a copy of this order be inſerted in one of the Kentucky newspaders for two months ſucceſſively, end publiſhed at the door of the Preſbeterian meeting houſe in Lexington ſome ſunday immediately after divine ſervice, and a copy ſet up at the door of the court houſe in this county.

A copy. Teſte.

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF

BARLEY & HOPS.

Apply at George Anderſon's ſtore, or A. Holmes's brewery.

tf *Lexington, September 23d, 1799.*

MR. ED. VAUGHAN is requeſted to ſend the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland ſen. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will much oblige

B. Netherland.

WHEREAS my wife Polly Pryor, has left me without any juſt cauſe—this is to caution all perſons againſt crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Samuel Pryor.

December 21ſt, 1799. 3t

Territory of the United States North-west of the River Ohio.

In the General Court of October term, 1799.

George Bickham & Jacob Reeſe, } Sur: Foreign

Vr } Attachment.

Alexander Scott & Joſeph Kerr,

NOTICE is hereby given that a foreign attachment hath iſſued from the general court of the Territory aforeſaid, at the ſuit of George Bickham and Jacob Reeſe, againſt the lands, tenements, goods chattels, effects, rights and credits of Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr, late of the ſaid Territory. And that unleſs the ſaid Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr ſhall appear by themſelves or attorney, and give ſpecial bail to anſwer the ſuit of the ſaid plaintiff, judgment will be entered againſt them by default: and the property attached will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of all creditors who ſhall appear to be juſtly entitled to a demand thereon, and who ſhall apply for that purpoſe.

Daniel Symmes.

Clerk of the General Court.

Cincinnati, 22d Nov. 1799. 3t

George W. Burnett, attorney.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH

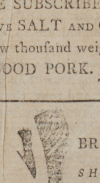
For a few thouſand weight of

GOOD PORK.

T. HART.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER:



RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers, for the paſt favors, and hopes by his attention to buſineſs, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop to the Weſt corner of Main and Croſs ſtreets where he ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt elegant manner.

*** He will take three or four apprentices.

††† Three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragement.

tf

MONEY.

WE will ſell at a very reduced price for money, a ſmall but valuable tract, of abount 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Alſo, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handſome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabbin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will alſo ſell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's ſettlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indiſputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handſome capital, wiſhes to make an independant fortune, we will ſell him our poſſeſſions in this town, far ſuperior to any in the ſtate for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furniſhed to enter on buſineſs immediately.

*** Thoſe indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot chooſe a time for payment that will be more ſerviceable.

John & Sam. Postlethwait.

Lexington, December 16, 1799. tf

Treaſury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited act, paſſed on the 2d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter deſcribed, namely, "beginning at the north-weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges; thence due weſt to the Main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the Main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame; thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river, at the croſſing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the ſaid river, to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; thence along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the regiſter of the treaſury and ſurveyor general, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

2. The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the regiſter of the treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year, one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered: No regiſtry will however be made for any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip or four thouſand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

4. The holders of regiſtered warrants ſhall no Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignated in writing at the office of the regiſter of the treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of 4000 acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 1ſt day of January, 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on a-ny tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of Jan. 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

tf *Secretary of the Treaſury.*

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

MILITARY LANDS:

The purchaſe to be paid in CASH, on or before the firſt day of March next:

ONE Thouſand acres lying in Hardin county, on Hardins creek, about one half mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, on a branch of Hardins creek, and about one mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, adjoining the foregoing tract of 500 acres.—Thoſe three ſurveys were made in the name of John Lewis.

1000 acres on the Big Barren river, made in the name of John Wimbuſh, adjoining a tract of Col. Dabney's. I am induced to believe, from all the information I have been enabled to collect relative to the above lands, they are very valuable.

Cuth. Banks.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1799. 8t

CHRISTOPHER SMEDLEY,

TAYLOR:

BEGS leave to inform the public that he caries on the Tayloring buſineſs, next door below the old court-houſe, in Lexington, on the moſt reaſonable terms; and whoever ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on their work being done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and he will take all kinds of country produce in payment. †3t

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JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Has juſt received a very large quantity of

Northern Fur,

Conſiſting of Beaver, Muſkrat, and Racoon ſkins, of a ſuperior quality, which he will ſell low for caſh. Alſo, LEAD FOR SALE, by large or ſmall quantities.

tf Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unſettled, will pleaſe to come forward without loſs of time, in order for ſettlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

Congress of the United States.

Tuesday December 10.

This day at 12 o'clock, the ſenate of the United States waited upon the preſident of the United States, with the following, their anſwer to his ſpeech, delivered to both houſes of congreſs, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

To the president of the United States.

Accept, ſir, the reſpectful acknowledgments of the ſenate of the United States for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious, deſigning men have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Pennſylvania; and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilence, energy and well timed exertions have cruſhed ſo daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection, deſerve our higheſt commendation and praiſe, and affords a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain; we learn with regret that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interrupted by a difference of opinion among the commiſſioners. We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation, and the obvious intereſts of both parties will lead to ſatisfactory explanations, and that the buſineſs will then go forward to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded that the legiſlature of the United States, will cheerfully enable you to realiſe your aſſurances of performing on our part, all engagements under our treaties with punctuality, and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

When we reflect upon the uncertainty of the reſult of the late miſſion to France; and upon the uncommon nature, extent and aſpect of the war now raging in Europe; which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed, the condition of their colonies in our neighbourhood; we are of opinion with you that it would be neither wiſe nor ſafe to relax our meaſures of defence, or to leſſen any of our preparations to repel aggreſſions.

Our enquiries and attention ſhall be carefully directed to the various other important ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration; and from our experience of your paſt adminiſtration, we anticipate with the higheſt confidence your ſtrenuous co-operation in all meaſures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

To which the Preſident made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate

I thank you for this addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures, directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operotion.

The praiſe of the ſenate is judiciouſly conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops, called to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, as it falls from ſo high authority, muſt make a deep impreſſion, both as a terror to the diſobedient and an encouragement to ſuch as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 10, 1799.

Monday December 9.

At two o'clock this day, the huoſe of repreſentatives in a body, waited upon the Preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes:

To the President of the United States.

Sir,

While the houſe of repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpects of abundance from the labors of the people by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world; the return of health, induſtry, and trade to thoſe cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe, and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent Deity our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting providene.

That any portion of the people of America ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſod by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe with awleſs violence the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indiſpenſable the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws are objects of ſuch real magnitude as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed, and ſincerely purſued by the executive authority of the United States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honor has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well choſen ſyſtem, your preparation to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries by a nomination of miniſters on certain conditions, which the honor of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances thus required of the French government, previous to the departure of our envoys had been given thro their miniſter of foreign relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was on your part a completion of the meaſure, and manifeſts the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the ſupreme ruler of the univerſe for the ſucceſs of their embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct thro a life uſual to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of

the ſincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be purſued on your part, and we earneſtly pray that ſimilar diſpoſitions may be diſplayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end to all ſo deſirable, firmneſs, moderation, and union at home, conſtitute, we are perſuaded, the ſureſt means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and ſtill more the character of the government which deputes them, are ſafe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or intereſt, nothing inconſiſtent with our obligations of good faith or friendſhip to any other nation, will be ſtipulated.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our citizens with their property trading to thoſe ports of St. Domingo, with which commercial intercourſe has been renewed, have been duly reſpected, and that privateering from thoſe ports has ceaſed.

With you we ſincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual ſpirit of amity and juſtice, ſhould have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the ſame ſpirit of amity, and the ſame ſenſe of juſtice in which it originated, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our miniſter at London will be immediately inſtructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that ſcrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever ſo tenaciouſly adhered; yet no motive exiſts to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a conſtruction which might extend them beyond the inſtrument by which they are created. We cheriſh the hope that the government of Great Britain will diſclaim ſuch extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States for the removal of all difficulties, will ſoon enable the boards appointed under the 6th and 7th articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed and bring the buſineſs committed to them reſpectively to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

The buildings for the accommodation of congreſs, and of the preſident and for the public officers of the government, as its permanent ſeat, being in ſuch a ſtate as to admit of a removal to that diſtrict by the time preſcribed by the act of congreſs no obſtacle it is preſumed will exiſt, to a compliance with the law.

With you, ſir, we deem the preſent period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the ſpirit of war which is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſt of the United States have any connection, demonſtrate how unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation, ſhould we neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. Reſpecting, as we have ever done the rights of others, America eſtimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence, too complete, that they are only to be preſerved, by her own vigilence, ever to permit herſelf to be ſeduced by a love of eaſe or by other conſiderations, into that deadly diſregard of the means of ſelf defence, which could only reſult from a careleſſneſs as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future deſtinies of our growing republic. The reſult of the miſſion to France is, indeed ſir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The moſt pacific temper will not always inſure peace. We ſhould therefore exhibit a ſyſtem of conduct as indiſcreet as it would be new in the hiſtory of the world, if we conſider the negociation happily terminated becauſe we have attempted to commence it, and peace reſtored becauſe we wiſh its reſtoration. But, ſir, however this miſſion may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience, the parent of wiſdom, and the great inſtructor of nations, has eſtabliſhed the truth of your poſition, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations. and deſirous as we are, by doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a rational proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war or national degredation.

In the progreſs of the ſeſſion, we ſhall take into our ſerious conſideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the ſervice of your country, tallents and integrity which have ſo juſtly acquired and ſo long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, atteſt the ſincerity of your declaraion, that it is your anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in you as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy.

European Intelligence.

Batavian Republic.

AMSTERDAM, October 1.

We are expecting with the utmoſt anxiety intelligence from Frieſland, the whole of which province ſeems to be threatened by the enemy. The town of Lemmer, whoſe harbour is of ſuch importance for our inland trade, is ſaid to have ſurrendered after having ſuffered ſome time a very heavy cannonade from the Engliſh gun boats. If the enemy once get a footing in Frieſland, where there are no ſufficient means of defence againſt a formidable force, the conſequences muſt be fatal, as we are but too well acquainted with the deſtructive ſyſtem of the Engliſh.

HOORN, September 29.

They write from Alkmaar that the inundation of the Heer Hugo Waard is effected, ſo that a diſtrict, of four thouſand acres of land is under water.

UTRECHT, October 1.

The day before yeſterday the Ruſſian general Herman with his two aid de camps and ſervants, arrived here and yeſterday morning they ſet off, under an eſcort to Paris.

HAGUE, October 5.

The tranquility which continued for 12 days, has at length been interrupted on the 2d inſt. by one of the moſt violent attacks, which the Engliſh made on our left wing and centre. The battle laſted the whole day, and both parties fought with the greateſt obſtinacy. Night put ſtop to the carnage; but on the 3d it was renewed with increaſed violence, till at laſt our left wing and the centre were forced to give way to the enemy's ſuperiority. We were obliged to give up all our poſitions before Alkmaar, and even that town to the enemy: Gen. Brune's head-qnarters were removed to Beverwyk. our army was forced to take another poſition; our advanced poſts, however, ſtill occupy Banum, Caſtricum, & Limmen.

During the action, the fine village of Koedyk, about a mile and a half from Alkmaar, was burnt down. Some priſoners have been conveyed to Haarlem and Amſterdam; at the former place about 40 or 50 veſſels, with wounded, have arrived. The French general La Maiſon, and the chief of brigade Mercier, are amongſt the latter.

Yeſterday the preſident of the third chamber informed the aſſembly, that no particulars of the action of the 2d had been received, but gen. Brune's head-quarters had been removed to Beverwyk.

The villages of Genemuicien and Zwartſluis were alſo occupied by the engliſh ſailors, who took poſſeſſion of them in the name of the prince of Orange, and hoiſted the Orange flag; bnt they have been driven from thence, and moſtly made priſoners.

To provide the army as ſpeedily and as cheap as poſſible with great coats, our firſt chamber has propoſed that every municipal officer, whoſe ſalary exceeds 2000 florins, and every citizen who has more than two ſervants, ſhall furniſh a military great coat.

From Alkmaar, Oct. 3, 12 at noon

Yeſterday morning, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, the enemy made one of the moſt violent attacks upon our left wing & centre, Our troops defended themſelves bravely, but were at length forced to give way to the enemys ſuperiority, but not before they had done great miſchief to them. The enemy ſtormed our poſitions ſeveral times, but were repulſed in each attack. The fire was dreadful on both ſides, and ſeveral houſes were burnt down. The enemy advanced againſt our left wing as far as Bergen; the moſt furious conflict enſued, and they were driven back with the loſs of ſome priſoners. Our left wing and centre advanced again, and the artillery kept up an uninterupted fire, with the beſt ſucceſs. Night terminated the bloody conflict, or rather afforded an opportunity to recover ſtrength to renew the battle by dawn of day. It actually re-commenced on the morning of the 3d, at day-break; both parties fought with unexampled fury, and every inch of ground was conteſted.—The enemy renewed the attack, at different times, with freſh troops and victory remained doubtful, till at length our troops become exauſted with fatigue, and began their retreat, which was general, and was effected fighting, and in the greateſt order. All our magazines, hoſpitals, baggage, infantry and cavalry, retreated through Alkmaar to Beverwyk; and the army will take a new poſition, which can be defended better. Several villages are ſeen in flames, which ſeem to rage moſtly at St. Pancras and Langendyk. The enemy has bought this victory very dear; and however great our loſs may be, his can hardly be leſs, our artillery, which was well ſupplied, having made great havoc among them.

Extract of a letter from General Daendals.

Head-quarters, Beverwyk.

I have been conſtantly with the advanced poſts and had not time to write ſooner.

Our poſts were attacked on the 2d, early in the morning: the right wing maintained its poſition, but the centre and left wing ſuffered ſeverely, and have retreated, which obliged my right wing to fall back alſo, for fear of being cut off.

The conflict was deſperate, and the French have loſt a great number of men. —The train and our baggage are here—the reinforcements of the French advance —I hope for the beſt.

I have been on the batteries for a conſiderable time, when a croud of balls whiſtled around me, one of which pierced my hat without any further hurt. I am not yet able to communicate further particulars.—Keep up your ſpirits—We ſhall conquer or die.

Yeſterday our Municipality received the following letter from the French General.

"Citizens—I have this moment received official intelligence from the Chief of the General Staff, that the head-quarters of our army have been removed to Beverwyk, and that numerous reinforcements are expected, which will ſoon enable us to act on the offenſive. The poſition which we now occupy is one of the moſt favourable. I am deſired to aſſure you, that the General in Chief will do every thing for the ſafety of Amſterdam. On my part, I ſhall omit nothing to maintain the tranquility of this important city. You will take proper meaſures that nothing is ſent from here to North Holland, and that no veſſels ſail for that quarter, excepting to the places occupied by Gen. Daendals, viz. Purmerent, Moogkendam, aud Edam.

(Signed) "MARLOT."

Our army continues to receive reinforcements, and more are ſtill expected. Three thouſand French troops marched yeſterday, through Haarlem for the army. Bodies of armed citizens are joining it daily, and when all ſhall have arrived, we hope that fortune, which deſerted us in the laſt battle, will favor us again.

England.

LONDON, October 11.

MASSENA General in chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters-General, at Zurich, 6 Vendemaire, September 28.

The two armies, Ruſſian and Auſtrian are totally deſtroyed. The Ruſſians have paſſed the Thur. We are in purſuit of the remains of the Auſtrians and Bavarian corps who had joined them, to the number of 8000. The Commander in Chief Hotze, was killed on the field of battle. Their baggage, camp effects, ſix ſtandards and more than one hundred pieces of artillery are in our power. The loſs of the two armies in killed, wounded, and priſoners, is more than 20,000 men.—Three Ruſſian Generals are in our hands. Gen. Suwarrow in perſon attacked my right. I am marching againſt him.

(Signed) MASSENA.

Germany.

HANAU, October 4.

We are this inſtant informed that the battle in Switzerland, has terminated in favor of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians. Our accounts ſay, that Suwarrow arrived juſt in time by way of Mount St. Gothard, attacked the left wing of the French in the rear, defeated them, and thus the allies proved victorious in the end. General Maſſena is ſaid to have been wounded, and taken priſoner, on this occaſion.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCURY.

From a Hamburgh paper of October 12 —In the French language.

The general of brigade, Roſtallon, chief of the ſtaff to the miniſter of war.

Head-Quarters, Beverwyck, Oct. 3.

The great affairs of yeſterday prevented me from writing to you. Our left wing and a part of the centre was attacked at 7 o'clock in the morning, by the enemy's forces, which were double ours. Our columns, however, maintained their poſitions all day. The great ſuperiority of the enemy allowed them to advance a great part of their army, along the ſhore protected by the fire of their veſſels near D'Egmond ap-zee. We remained in poſſeſſion of this poſition and that of Bergen till night overtook us. This morning the general in chief, who foreſaw a new attack, thought it not proper to wait with fatigued troops a ſtronger enemy. He, in conſequence ordered a retreat, which was made in the greateſt order. The troops are this moment arrived in their new poſitions, and their is no attack to fear.

The camp of Beverwyck, which is very concentrated and favorable, will put us in a ſtate to attack as ſoon as our reinforcements are arrived.

The diviſion of gen. Daendals, which maintained itſelf in its poſition during the combat, made its retreat by Permerend and Monnikendam, from whence it covers Amſterdam, and takes from us all inquietude for that ſide.

The enemy muſt have ſuffered extremely in the engagement of yeſterday. We have made more than one hundred priſoners, among which are three officers. The generals of diviſion having not yet been able to give me an account, I am obliged to delay making you a more ircumſtantial report.

ROSTALLON.

BREGENTZ, Sept. 27.

"On the 23d, in the morning, gen. Hotze was informed that the French had croſſed the Linth; but as he did not fear a ſerious attack, nor did conceive the danger to be ſo great as it really was, he mounted his horſe, and accompanied by ſome huſſars, col. Pluncket, the lieut. col. of the huſſars of the frontiers, and ſome adjutants, at ſix in the morning, and proceeded to the advanced poſts between Sohannes and Keltenbrunn to reconnoitre. Suddenly they ſaw themſelves ſurrounded by the enemy, who fired upon them with ſmall arms. A corporal who was preſent, and who was ſo fortunate as to cut his way through, ſays, that he had ſeen general Hotze fall from his horſe, and he was found dead in a ditch the day following; that col. Plucket and the col. of the frontier huſſars, had alſo been killed. The enemy afterwards made a violent attack, and carried the bridge at Grunau, where they took poſt. At 9 o'clock three battallions of Ruſſians under the command of the prince of Wirtemberg, arrived from Rapperchyl, who ſtormed the bridge from Grunau to Ulznach, without firing a ſhot. But the enemy reinforced by freſh troops, renewed the attack, and forced the Ruſſians, by a heavy grapeſhot fire, to quit that poſt again, on which occaſion, beſides the privates, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and 12 officers were killed, and a Ruſſian general was wounded, ſhould no ſuccours arrive from Zurich general Hotze column will be forced to retreat to the Rhine.

"Afternoon—The unfortunate death of gen. Hotze ſeems actually to have been followed by a general retreat. Field marſhall de Gruber is arrived here this moment the war chancellor and treaſurer. The milita in Voralberg has been ordered to aſſemble, and to march immediately to occupy the frontiers on the Rhine.

"Six in the evening—The Ruſſians have been defeated near Zurich, and forced to retreat. Zurich is again occupied by the French. This afternoon the head quarters of our troops were ſtill at St. Gall and the troops at the diſtance of a mile and a half. As they are not in ſufficient force, it is feared they will be obliged to retreat acroſs the Rhine."

FRANKFORT, September 21.

VICTORY OF THE ARCHDUKE.

AND THE TAKING OF MANHEIM.

The archduke Charles, as I have mentioned to you before now, through his ſpeedily marching towards Philipſburgh relieved that fortreſs from the bombardment of the French, and forced them to retire towards Manheim. This day I have to communicate to you the important intelligence that the duke has completely beaten the enemy near Neckerau and Manheim, drove him out of all his ſtrong holds. and took the city of Manheim, 1800 Frenchmen, among whom are the general of the Mæſon and Le Folle, and 61 officers were made priſoners, two ſtandards, eighteen cannon, three howitzers, thirteen ammunition carts, and ſeven waggons loaded with balls, fell into his hands—The following is an extract of the duke's letter, dated the eleventh, which he tranſmitted from head-quarters at Schwelvingen, reſpecting this glorious affair:

"After raiſing the ſiege of Philipſburgh, the bombardment of which had laſted for ſix days the greateſt part of the hoſtile troops drew acroſs the Rhine and took a poſition on the left bank from Ogerſheim towards Wurms. The d[illegible] Le Roche garriſoned the fortre

heim, and the entrenchments which were erected during the ſummer at Neckerau, the fortreſs Manheim was not in the leaſt demoliſhed, as has been announced in the public prints, the works were partly as before, and partly ſo improved, that they appeared perfectly ſecure againſt any Coup de Main: the village Neckerau, which is totally ſurrounded by an inacceſſible broad, and ſwampy ditch, and ſeems to form an iſland, has for its acceſs, two bridges, which are guarded by formidable entrenchments and batteries, this adds much to the ſtrength, with which nature has favoured this iſland.

"By the poſitions and operations of the enemy, I was fully convinced that he meant to defend to the utmoſt, the fortreſs of Manheim, and its adjacent entrenchments, he was buſied unremittingly day and night to extend his batteries. Further, I received intelligence from unqueſtionable authority, that the directory had tranſmitted to gen. Muller extraordinary inſtructions to maintain and not to relinquiſh Manheim at any rate, in conſequence of which preparations were made, to move the cannon from the left Rhetauſer to Manheim.

This induced me to accelerate the premeditated attack; the enemy made the moſt reſolute and obſtinate reſiſtance at Neckerau, and ſeemed to riſque all for the maintenance of that fortified place, his fire was exceſſive heavy and without intermiſſion, yet notwithſtanding all this, an aſſault was made by our troops upon the bridges, leading to Neckerau, which were cariried with a determination, that ſeemed to pervade, all ranks alike, the enemy entirely diſlodged out of his entrenchments, and in this manner not only the village of Neckerau, but the whole fortified iſland became ours.

"After this without loſs of time, Holzhofe, a place ſituate on the river Rhine, between Manheim and Neckerau equally as ſtrong and well fortified as the former, was attacked by our troops, here alſo the enemy made the ſame reſiſtance as at Neckerau, but this fortreſs being aſſaulted with the ſame ſpirit of determination it was ſoon carried, the garriſon was partly ſabred down, and partly with their commanding general made priſoners.

"This being done we erected a battery in the greateſt hurry, near Holzhoſe againſt the bridge acroſs the Rhine, and at the ſame time at which we opened our batteries acroſs tne bridge, an attack was alſo made upon the entrenchments, which the enemy had erected during the preceding ſummer-ſeaſon: theſe too were carried, and ſo quickly was the flying enemy purſued, that our troops along with thoſe of the enemy preſſed into the city of Manheim, as the drawbridges therefore could not be ſhut, and ſuch was the confuſion and panic of the garriſon, that all thoſe who had not preyiouſly fled to the left bank of the Rhine, became our priſoners.

"The number of priſoners taken on this occaſion, conſiſts of 1800 men, among them are the brigade generals of the Mæſen and Leſolle, with 61 ſtaff and other officers.

"We took two ſtandards, eighteen cannon, three howitzers, thirteen ammunition waggons, ſeven carriages laden with ball, many granades, balls and other warlike implements, beſides ſeveral hun dred weight of powder.

(Signed)
ARCHDUKE CHRALES, F. M.

Lexington, January 2.

We this day publiſh the Kentucky Gazette on the new terms. As a previous notice of two months has been given of the intended change, and as it is uſeleſs to eſtabliſh a cuſtom unleſs it is uniform, a moſt rigid adherence will be paid to the preſent plan—thoſe therefore who have not complied with our notice, cannot be ſurpriſed at not receiving their papers as uſual.

COMMUNICATION.

In what Century is the year 1800?

The vulgar æra of the birth of Chriſt, and from which our preſent computations of time are made, was eſtabliſhed to have been at the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period: that period, which conſiſts of 7980 years, will end with the year of our Lord 3267, agreeably to the common reckoning—From the end of the year 1799, to the end of the Julian period, will be 1468 years, which deducted from the number of years in that period, leaves 6512 years of the period, to end with the year 1799; conſequently, if you ſubtract 4713, (the year of that period, at the end of which the birth of Chriſt is fixed) it will leave 1799—therefore the 18th century cannot end until the end of the year 1800.

List of Laws concluded.

83. Authorizing Thomas Thweatt to ſurvey a certain location.

84. Incorporating the Frankfort Bridge company.

85. To amend an act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts conerning mill-dams and other obſtructions in water courſes.

86 Giving further time to the ſheriff of Bullit County to collect the arrearages of taxes, and for other purpoſes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following poſt-offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodſburgh, by Mr. George Marr—in Danville, by Mr. Joſiah Moore—and at Bairdſtown, by Mr. James E. Winn, who are alſo furniſhed with the accounts of thoſe whoſe papers have been lodged in their reſpective offices, and are hereby authorized to receive payment.

JOHN BRADFORD.

January 2d, 1800.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Lexington, which will be forwarded to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out within 3 month—January 1st, 1800.

CHARLES W. Adams, Georgetown; Walter Alves, care of T. Hart; Andrew Anderſon, Nathaniel Aſhby, rev. Robt. Armſtrong, Cane run; Robt. Alexander, 2.

Innis B. Brent, Cuthbert Banks, 2; capt. Jno. Brown, to the care of Jno. Tanner; Wm. Beaugh, Madiſon county; Henry Brouner, care of John Kent; James Bane, care of David Loughead; John Barnes, near Lexington; Henry Bouner, Dan. Barton, Thos. Barnard, Banjamin Beney, James Bell, Theaſon Bell, Wm. Bledſoe.

Jno. Cunningham, Montgomery county; Marcus Calmees, Woodford county; Francis Carſon, major Wm. Campbell, Garrard county; Jno. Clay, Robt. Campbell, care of Alexander Parker; Green Clay, Madiſon county, Thomas Corbin, Clarke, county, Jno. Crawford, 4; James Clarkſon, Wm. Cowden, Robt. Cameron, at Mr. David Laughead's; Patten Crow, living on Jeſſamine; James Clarkſon.

Henry Duly, Clark county; Thos. Duly, Scott county; Thaddeus Dulen, Boons Station, 3; Jno. Donnaldſon, Clarke county; David Davis.

Ricd. Eaſtland, Ennis Edwards, Bourbon county.

Alexr. Frazier, Watch maker; Jacob Fiſhback, Clark county; Henry Foſter, Do. Robert Fowler, Mr. Andw. Frazier, Capt. Alexr. Fowler, Care of P. January; Michael Fifel, James Fox, care of Wm. Scott.

Ignatious Gartrele, care of J. McNair; Mrs. Gray, at Grayfield; Evan Gaines, C. of H. Marſhall; Judy Graham, George Gray, C. of J. Thompſon; Jeremiah Getty, C. of Wm. Thornton.

Randolph Harris, Woodford; Andrew Holmes, John Harriſon, Nathanl. Hart, Joſeph Hudſon, Abram Houſer, on Jeſſamin; Jas. Hughes, Wm. Haynie, Wincheſter, 2; Samuel Hays, at Jno. Morriſon's; Wm. M. Harper, Capt. Geo. Hite, Richard Harding, care of Robt. Holmes; John Harris, Trough Spring; Robt. Henderſon, Stephen Hannah, James Henderſon, Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Holmes, Woodford; James Hill, Monty. County; Jno. Higby, Thomas Hopkins, Roſſville; Geo. Hamilton, Cynthiana.

Sam. January, 3; Wm. Jamiſon, Montgomery county; Francis Johnſon, Verſailles; John Jackſon, Do. Capt. Richard Johnſon, Gergetown; John Waller Johnſon, J. W. Johnſon.

Martin Caſſel, George Kerr, Madiſon county, Mikel Karr, care of Trotter and Scott; Jackſon Koyle, capt. David Ken, Scott connty; Thos. King, 2.

Jno. Lowry, Thos. Leiſhman, Doctor L. R. Leland, Thos. Lindſey, mouth of Licking; Benjamin Loyd, care of A. Rankin; Levi Lee, Barnard Liningfelter, Volantine Linningfelter, Jas. London, care of G. Anderſon; Jno. Lee, George Leily.

Henry Mannes, Garrard county; rev. Jas. Moore, Jas. M'Coun, merchant Lexington; Jno M'Dowell, Wm. Morton, Mrs. Montelle, care of Thos. Hart; Peter Myers, hatter; Jno. Mitchell, Montgomery county, 3; Mr. Thomas, Montgomery county; David Morgan Clarke county; J. Michau, care of M. Saugraine; Peter Moor, gen. George Mathews, major Jno. Martin, Clarke county, Jno. Mackay, George M'Cormick, Scott county; Davvid M'Clure, care of A. Logan; col. George Muter, 3; Mrs. Eleanor Miror, Dan. Morriſon, Jas. Morſon, Elizabeth M'Connel, Jas. M'Mannus, care of Arthr. Dovlin.

Wm. Norton, Thos. Nuckles, Thos. & Ben. Nicholſon.

Alexr. Orchard, Madiſon county.

Elijah Poage, capt. Abner Prior, Jno. Prechet, Clarke county; Jno. Perfect, Henſon Stevens, Alexr. Pringle, care of J. Arthur; Henry Purviance.

Tunſtall Quarles, 2.

Jas. Rucker, Woodford county; Andw. Robinſon, N. Elkhorn; Jas. Ruſſell, Wm. Robinſon, Montgomery county.

Jas. Stewart, 3; Thos Smither, Wm. Scott, 2; Frederick Senor, Jacob Sroyer, Anthony Soulard, care of J. Watkins, Woodford county; Edwd. Springer, 2; Abram Scott, Georgetown; Payton Short, Jno. Smith, Thos. Steel care of A McCalla; Robert Shanklin.

George Tremble, Bourbon county; Jno. Trout, Genl. Robert Todd, David Thompſon, Scott county; Nath. Seples.

Eliſha Warfield, care of A McCalla; Jas. Wood, Clarke county; Iſaac Webb, George Watts, Edmond W. Walker, care Colo Bullock; John Mc'Williams, Clark county; Walter Williams, Do.

Robert Young,

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE truſtees of the Tranſylvania Univerſity anxious to diffuſe the benefits of the inſtitution as extenſively as poſſible, have reſolved to inform the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the Weſtern country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academical and profeſſional ſtudies It has long been a ſubject of ſincere regret to the enlightened part of the community, that there was no college weſt of the Appallachian mountains ſufficiently organized to preclude the neceſſity of our youth reſorting to the Atlantic ſtates, in order to complete their education, and qualify themſelves for profeſſional employments The truſtees flatter themſelves that this cauſe of complaint will no longer exiſt. The auſpicious union of the Kentucky Academy, with the Tranſylvania Seminary, as it has concentrated the objects, ſo it has combined the powers and efforts of the two inſtitutions, and affords a pleaſing preſage of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the truſtees to ſtate, in a particular manner, the advantages, which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted. They muſt therefore wait until experience ſhall unfold them. At preſent they can only obſerve in general that no meaſures which in their opinion, could tend to preſerve the morals, enlarge the underſtandings, or poliſh the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been diſregarded. To effectuate theſe ſalutary purpoſes the moſt approved code of accademical laws has been prepared for the Univerſity, and will be inforced with vigilence and impartiality by the different officers, who are themſelves to be accountable to the truſtees for the faithful performance of the duties of their ſtations. Whilſt the truſtees announce to the public the ſolicitude with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they pledge themſelves in the moſt unequivocal manner, that no influence ſhall be uſed to inculcate thoſe principles of religion which are characteriſtics of the different ſects. It is their unalterable determination that the ſtudents ſhall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds. As the truſtees, in common with thoſe of every other inſtitution of the kind in Europe and America, conſidered claſſical learning as forming an eſſential part of a liberal courſe, they have made ample proviſion for it by the appointment of the rev. James Welch, profeſſor of the learned languages, for which ſtation his experience in teaching, his induſtry and attention, they, have no doubt, ſufficiently qualify him. The rev. James Blythe, whoſe diſintereſted and perſevering exertions for the promotion of litirature in the Weſtern country, cannot have eſcaped the public notice, is appointed profeſſor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural-Philoſophy, and Aſtromony.

Belles Letters, Logick, Metaphyſics, and Moral Philoſophy, are committed to the rev. James Moore, principal of the Univerſity. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues, will enable him to devote his attention to thoſe ſtudies, which are the laſt and moſt important in the courſe of Accademical erudition.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the Univerſity, the truſtees have alſo made proviſions for the ſtudy of all the learned profeſſions. Either or all of the above named gentlemen will feel it a duty until a profeſſor be appointed, to ſuperintend the ſtudies of ſuch youth as may devote themſelves to divinity.

As it was obvious to the truſtees, that our ſtate juriſprudence could not be ſtudied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic ſtates, becauſe many of our civil inſtitutions, are in a great meaſure peculiar to ourſelves, they thought it their duty to connect with the Univerſity, a School of Law: and accordingly have appointed James Brown eſq. profeſſor of that branch. His liberal education, and long reſidence at the Univerſity of William and Mary, together with twelve years extenſive practice in the ſuperior courts of this country determined the truſtees to make this choice; and the number of Law ſtudents, who already croud his claſs, give the moſt decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reaſons for introducing the ſtudy of Medicine and ſurgery were not leſs cogent. Dr. Frederick Ridgly, a phyſician of long experience, and unqueſtionable reputation, has been appointed profeſſor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the practice of phyſick. This gentleman is ſo well known in the Weſtern country, that any recommendation of him by the truſtees would be ſuperfluous,

The important ſtudies of Chemiſtry, Anatomy, and ſurgery are confided to Dr. Samuel Brown.—His great application, and uncommon opportunities of acquiring an accurate, and comprehenſive knowledge of thoſe ſubjects; his eaſy and perſpicuous mode of conveying information have already gained him a conſiderable claſs; and from his perſeverance and attention the truſtees expect the happieſt effects.

The library of the Univerſity conſiſts of more than 1000 volumes of the beſt ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the truſtees have procured a valuable Law Library for the ſtudents of that profeſſion, and have appropriated 500 dollars for the purchaſe of Medical books, which will ſoon be bro't forward.

Law and Medical ſocieties meet every week in town, in which the fundamental principles of thoſe profeſſions are diſcuſſed with a freedom, which cannot fail of affording to every ſtudent the moſt permanent advantages. At theſe ſocieties the the profeſſors attend, and placing themſelves on a level with the ſtudents, encourage them to that free exerciſe of reaſon, which is ſo well calculated to elicit the dormant powers of the human mind.

The Univerſity is now in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable philoſophical and Chemical apparatus, and 500 dollars are appropriated for the purchaſe of ſuch additions to it, as are moſt immediately neceſſary; which ſum ſhall be increaſed from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had with Mr. Welch at the Univerſity for the moderate ſum of 15l per annum paid half yearly in advance—the ſtudents furniſhing their own bedding, waſhing, wood and candles.

The ſituation is elevated and healthful; and the public may be well aſſured that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the ſtudents as agreeable as poſſible.

WILLIAM MORTON, Ch.
Of the Standing Com.

Lexington Kentucky, Dec. 24th, 1799.

N. B Printers in the United States, friendly to literature, particularly thoſe on the Weſtern waters are earneſtly requeſted to give the above a place in their reſpective papers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington Diſtrict court, to wit:

Richard Brooks, complainant.

againſt,

William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones, and Sally his wife, heirs and legal repreſentatives of Benjamin Fiſher decd. Margaret Gatewood, executrix, William Giſt, and John Kay, executors and the heirs and legal repreſentatives of Andrew Gatewood decd. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal repreſentatives of Benjamin Fiſher, deceaſed, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our ſatiſfaction that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another poſted at the door of the court houſe of Fayette county, and that this order be publiſhed on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe in Lexington.

A Copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

WHEREAS about the 20th, of January laſt my wife Anne Hampton, left my bed and board, and as I am determin d not to pay any debt ſhe may contract, this therefore ſhall foreward all perſons from trading with her on my account.

Thos. Hampton.

December 22d, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give 26s, per groſs hundred weight, in Merchandize, for a few tons of

GOOD SOUND WELL CLEANED HEMP,

Delivered at his houſe on eſq. Maxwell's land near Lexington, if delivered within four months from this date.

David Dodge.

Fayette county, Jan. 2d, 1800 3t

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners appointed by the court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 3 th day of January 1800, on an entry of 500 acres of land, on treaſury warrant, lying on a branch emptying into the Blue Lick fork, on the ſouth ſide, about 12 miles from ſaid lick; alſo on an entry of 500 acres, on the waters near the knobs; in order to take the depoſitions of ſundry witneſſes and perpetuate their teſtimony reſpecting the calls in ſaid entries, and do ſuch other acts as ſhall be deemed neceſſary and agreeably to law.

Harry Martin.
John Hanks.

December 27th, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to thoſe whom it may concern, that I have in my poſſeſſion, by aſſignment for value received, an acknowledgment in writing, made by John Clay, of Lexington, to capt. Bernard Gains, of the reception of nine hundred dollars, in money, and a warrant for two hundred acres of land, for which he promiſes to be anſwerable to ſaid Gains, and that they are not to conſider the above alluded to inſtrument as entitling ſaid Gains to demand the money or warrant of Clay, or as a ſecurity for the payment of any debts which may be due by Gains.

Samuel H. Woodson.

Jeſſamine county, Dec. 28, 1799.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM near Georgetown, on the 6th of April laſt a dun mare, four years old laſt ſpring, black mane and tale, not branded, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 and a half hands high, any perſon delivering her to Mr. M'Nair, Lexington, or Mr. James Lemmon, Georgetown, ſhall have five dollars reward.

3w* *Andrew Robinson.*

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

WINCHESTER, December 18.

It has been announced to us, and we fear the information is but too true, that on the night of Saturday laſt, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the great, the good, the beloved General GEORGE WASHINGTON, breathed his laſt, at his Seat, Mount Vernon.—If it be ſo—

"*Hung be the Heavens with black.*"

BOSTON, December 5th.

Captain Howland, who arrived here on Monday laſt, from Hamburgh brought papers of that city to the 12th October, the day on which he left it. Captain H. was informed by the merchant to whom he was conſigned, and by the Hamburgh poſt-maſter, that an expreſs had arrived that morning, [but after the paper of the day was printed] giving an account of the complete defeat of the army under the command of the Dnke of York.

This information Capt. Howland received a few hours before he ſailed, and was requeſted to relate it to the American merchants, on the authority of the poſt-maſter. Capt. H. further obſerves, that it was believed by the merchants and others in Hamburg—The number ſaid to be loſt by the Duke, was from five to ſeven thouſand men.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

DESCRIPTION OF WINTER.

FROM mountains of eternal snow,
And Zembla's drerdy plains;
Where the bleak winds forever blow,
And frosts forever reigns:

Lo! Winter comes in fogs array'd,
With ice, and spangled dews;
To dews, and fogs, and storms be paid
The tribute of the muse.

Each flow'ry carpet nature spread,
Is vanished from the Eye;
Where'er unhappy lovers tread,
No Philomel is nigh,

No blushing rose unfolds its bloom,
No tender lillies blow,
To scent the air with rich perfume,
Or grace my charmer's brow.

Hail! every pair whom love unites,
In Hymen's pleasing ties;
That endless source of pure delights,
That blessing of the wife!

Tho' yon pale orb no warmth bestows,
And storms united meet,
The flame of love, and friendship glows
With unextinguish'd heat!

ANECDOTE.

A fanatical preacher one day declaiming most vociferously against the vices of the times, told his hearers they were all sinking, sinking, fast sinking to regions of sulphur. Halloa, then, says a sailor present, a little startled, *out with the long boat.*

FOLEY's POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST POWDER.

E. Foley.

FOLEY's POWDER may always be had at SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER's store, Lexington.

December 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Hingston Bourbon county, about 4 miles from the new bridge, a black mare 3 years old last spring, has small blaze down her face, branded on the near shoulder thus 3P, appraised to fifty dollars.

Thomas Dalzelle.

December 10th 1799. *

TO SELL OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third cash, and two thirds property such as slaves and horses. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to tf

William Ross.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Queens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court:

October term, 1799.

John Kay, complainant,
against
William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon and John Jones, executors of Benj. Fisher, dec and William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Sukey his wife, John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and representatives of said Benjamin Fisher deceased, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Scott's fork of North Elkhorn, a black mare three years old, a small star in the forehead, a scar on the off fore knee, about fourteen and a half hands high; also said mare has a black horse colt, with a small star and snip, both appraised, to 15l.

July 16, 1799. † *James White.*

I WILL SELL OR RENT,

THE place where I now live, situate at the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a country stand for a TAVERN, as any in this state. A particular description of the place and improvements is unnecessary, as the person inclining to purchase or rent, would see the premises. However, for information, enquire of Capt. D. Weisiger, in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or the subscriber, on the premises. The terms will be made easy—such articles as will suit the New-Orleans market, will answer for the greater part.

RICHARD M. GANO.

December 1st, 1799

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN's WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

George Tegarden.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house, He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him

*3ttf THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799

N. B Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese &c. &c.

1500 DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the post master here in the post-office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to mr. John Miles, merchant in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4325, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post-office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

Wilson & Swan

Fredericksburg, Virginia, 9th September, 1799 } 3m

*** *All printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.* W. & S.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lexington, on the 1st instant, and took with him a small black dog, a Mulatto Man, named

JOHN LEWIS,

about 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high,—took with him two coats, one a blue and white striped, with a black velvet cape, the other a bluish grey one—a white striped jacket with sleeves, and an under jacket of lintsey, with several other under jackets—a pair of breeches the color of his grey coat—a pair of linen overalls—a pair of new white woolen stockings—a new felt hat—two tow, and one Irish linen shirts—a white neck handkerchief with a black worm round the edge. He has passed for a free man for six years, in this state, and was out with the army under Harmer or St. Clair, and I expect he has got a discharge of that kind with him. He has holes in his ears, and I expect he will wear ear-rings. Any person securing said fellow in the state, shall receive ten dollars, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MANSEL.

Nov. 4, 1799. tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house

About 300 acres Big Brush creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jessamine county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799. tf

Just received, and for sale by
GRAINGER & WHELAN,
At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea, } TEAS.	Allum and Madder,
	Pins,
	Queens' ware,
Coffee,	Madeira, Sherry, and Port } WINES.
Loaf sugar,	
Pepper,	
Copperas,	French Brandy,
All of the best kinds.	
Superfine Cloths,	Ladies' & Gentlemen's fashionable hats.
Prints,	
Hosiery,	

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799. tf

For sale at this Office,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1800.
The fourth after Bissextile, and not leap year.

ON the first day of January 1796, I the subscriber, of Washington county, gave a certain Daniel Fegen a bond for forty-three pounds, Kentucky currency, to be paid on the first day of January, 1799—and as said Fegen has not complied with his contract with me, I do forewarn any person to take an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not pay it unless compelled by law.

† *John Shuck.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on the head of Jessamine creek, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, seven years old, no brand perceivable, a blaze face, both eyes glost, right hind foot white up to her ham, some white about her left foot, a small bell tied on with a two double leading line—appraised to 15l.

John Barkey,

28th September, 1799 †

LOOK SHARP

FOR THE LAST TIME.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are earnestly requested to make positive payment on or before the first day of Februpry next; as my business will not admit of my giving another notice, or further indulgence. I do expect particular attention will be paid to this my last request.

P. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, 23d Dec. 1799. 3t

LENT OUT,

A SET OF METALIC POINTS:

THE property of Mr. Andw. Holmes. The person who borrowed them will please to return them to Mr Holmes or myself, as it will be a considerable loss to me, if they are not returned.

Henry Marshall.

Lexington, Dec 24th, 1799 2t

ELECTION.

A POLL will be opened at the court house, the 1st Saturday in January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year.

By order of the board,

R. Patterson, Chm.

Lexington, Dec. 25, '99.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for sale, in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handsome, and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths,	Cloth and furniture do
Fine and coarse do.	Writing paper,
Cerseymeres,	Slates,
Flannels and Coatings,	Quills and Wafers,
Blankets,	Girth, spring and straining Webs,
Velvets, Thicksets, Corduroys and Fustians,	Plated and tinned stirrup irons,
Hair Plush stuffs,	Do do. Bridle Bitts, and Furniture,
Brown and White Irish Linens,	A general assortment of Cuttlery,
Calicoes and coarse muslins,	Desk and bureau furniture,
Fine Jaconet do.	Carpenters' Adze,
Plain, striped and tambored do.	Screw Augers.
Book and Jaconet band kerchiefs,	Hand, pannel, dove tail, sash, lock and key hole saws.
Fashionable Ribbons,	Pitt, mill and croscut do
Family & School Bibles.	Crowley steele,
Testaments and spelling books,	Sheet Iron and sad Irons.
Dictionaries,	Nails and Brads assorted.
Morse's Universal Geography—2 vols.	Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,
Do. American do. 1 vol.	Loaf, White, Havanna and Muscovado sugars,
Do. do and Universal abridged,	Pepper and spices,
Staunton's embassy,	Arnotto Rosin,
Scott's Gazetteer,	Brimstone, Copperas and Logwood,
American do,	Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards.
Scott's Lessons,	Also, a few excellent double and single trigger'd Rifle Guns.
Taplin's and Mills' Farriery,	
Copper Tea Kettles,	
London Pewter,	
Weavers', sweeping and scrubbing brushes,	

All which will be sold at *reduced prices* for *ready money* only.

N. BURROWES.

N. B. N. BURROWES requests those indebted, to come forward and make payment, or close their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given tf

LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,

TAYLOR:

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room on Main street' up stairs, in the house where Mr Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Mess' Trotter & Scotts' store, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

J4 Lexington, November 21st, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on Hendricks creek, a branch of Red river, a sorrel horse, three years old last spring, about thirteen hands high, branded on each cheek with 2, a star in his forehead—appraised to 25 dollars.

James M'Keeben.

August 29th, 1799. †

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq.
OF KENTUCKY,
AND
The Hon. ROBERT G. HARPER,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
From the District of Ninety-Six,
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, for Ready Money,

AT the market house in Lexington, on the first day of January, 1800, at 12 o'clock, A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, About thirty-two years of age.

Henry Crutcher.

December 23d, 1799. †1t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay filley, judged to be 2 years old past, both hind feet white, no brands legible, appraised to 7l, 10s.

Samuel Duncan.

Nelson county, November 4th, 1799. †

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite Mess. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford He will purchase

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,

For which he will give one half Cash.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST,

ON High street Lexington, respectfully notifies the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metalic Rings, of a particular composition The following certificates of the benefits already derived from the use of his rings, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a small expence, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheum[illegible] in both my arms, till they were much swelled; [illegible] different kind of medicine, to no effect; I then applied to Edward West, for some of his rheu[illegible]ngs—after wearing them a short time, I was entirely released from both the pain and swelling and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of July, 1799.

Patty Cock, Lexington

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pains, as if she would have lost the use of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of November, 1799.

Richard Cave,
on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees and hips these two years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors: I then applied to Mr. Edward West, for one of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was relieved from the pains, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

William Kenny.

I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. West, I have got clear of the pains.

William Ross.

Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and by all appearance would have lost the use of her limbs, and by wearing two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1799.

Isaac Barr.
about 6 miles west from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Azariah Higgins.
about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my knee till it was much swelled—I then applied to Edward West, for one of his rheumatic bands, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Benjamin Beeler,
about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose; I have been entirely well these six months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799.

John Cock, Lexington.

Fayette County, Sct.

This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High street, in Lexington, silversmith, before me, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the several persons whose names are thereunder written, & that he believes the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of December, 1799.

J. Maccoun, (seal.)

I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799

Jesse Williams,
Bourbon County.

N. B. All those who have used of my rings, are requested to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige

Their humble servant,

E. WEST.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.